New York Store

Established 1853.

Say, Men!

Here are 500 dozen guaranteed 1900 Linen Collars in all the new shapes - and all sizes- better than most collars that cost 15c, and they go at

9c each, or 6 for 50c

Just at your right as you come

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

KILIMI

These prices for these Curtains:

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30 BAGDAD

You may select from such at

We have such a vast stock of

them here. We invite you to see them.

Albert Gall.

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

The staff of life fills its place in the cuisine only when wholesome and pure.

Princess

Flour produces a bread which fully meet the requirements of a "staff."

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists

S. W. cor. Market and Penn. sts., opp. P. O. Formerly in "The Denison.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Bovernment Food Report. ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Local Announcements. Bert Coote, who appears at the Grand to-night "The Other Man's Wife," is a brother of Charles Coote, recently seen here with Roland Reed. Both Coote and Long, his partner, are kept busy during the three acts manufacturing lively methods make him as popular in this play as he was in "The New Boy." The company is | streets unless they were making a disturb-Messrs. Coote and Long, Harry Stanley, Charles Gibyln, A. G. Ingram, Julie Kingsley, Idalene

Cotton, Lillian Dix and Marion Montrose.

As a curtain raiser will be given James A. Herne's touching little drama, "A Soldier of his last trip to San Francisco he volunteered to take a party through Chinatown, having himthe tour with a detective the night re. All went well for an hour, and the Joss touses and alleys had been inspected, when you grew venturesome and endeavored to show them through the labyrinth in the rear of Jackson-street Theater. Lost in a dark corridor. unable to find the proper door, he stumbled on a meeting of "Highbinders," whose sullen looks boded ill for the party. Foy's nerve saved the party. He rushed toward a door across the room, The Chinese remained metionless and the party successfully reached the street. "What was the meaning of that word?" some one asked. "That is the Chinese for "peanuts." he replied. Foy appears at English's to-merrow night and Saturday matinee and night in "Off the Earth." He invariably gives a funny performance.

The arrival in Indianapolis yesterday of E. M. Dasher is a reminder that on next Thursday night Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" will begin its second engagement at the Grand. Otis Harlan and the original cast will be seen. Last season t was a case of "standing room only" every night here, and there is the same interest this time. The advance sale opens next Monday at Williams and his big company of

of the Finest" will be the attraction at the Emplay at the Park this week is done by Sadie Connolly in the character of Maggie Crogan. In make-up, dialect and everything necessary to the men in Indiana. He was in McKinley's role Miss Connolly is perfect. This play. "Fallen regiment during the war. Among Thieves," is well cast and will have continued success where other sensational dramas fail. The thrilling high dive is only one of its numerous good features. It will be followed next week by another of Frank Harvey's successes, "Brother for Brother." which will also have the advantage of being new and novel.

Testimonial to Fanciulli.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- Several thousand people assembled in Convention Hall to-night to attend the testimonial concert given by Professor Fanciulli, the leader of the Marine Band. Distinguished patronage, with the presence of the Marine Band and those of the Fourth Artillery combined to make the affair an artistic and financial success. Mrs. Thomas C. Noves, Dr. B. Merill Hopkinson, of Baltimore, and Mr. William D. McFarland were the soloists. The cultured soprano voice of Mrs. Noyes won for her additional honors in musical circles.

Notes of the Stage. Miss Claudia Carlstadt, who plays Kwei Tso in DeKoven & Smith's "The Mandarin," wears scarlet tights from chin to toe. A cigarette firm sends out her scarlet picture and Claudia will ask for an injunction. "Over the Garden Wall," the comedy which made the late George S. Knight famous, is to be revived by his brother, who is known on the

The five Cherry sisters, who are described as "a band of stage-struck farm hands from the wild and woolly West." will make their first apin New York next week at Olympia

Charles Phelps Arling, of Francis Wilson's "Half a King" company and the only son of Sir Pheips Arling, of England, married Daisy | ceed \$2,000,000.

Watkins, a chorus girl, a year ago and then de-serted her. She has a little baby now and had her noble husband in police court in New York last Monday. Arling claims he will lose his in-

married in Paris to the Comtesse de Mailty-Nesle two days before he sailed, arrived in New York Monday, but his wife remained in France to care for her aged mother. Jean's plenty lovers will have him until the last of the scason, when the Comtesse will join him. The great tenor is a stockholder this year in the Metropolitan Opera

Minnie Dupree, the actress, is soon to be married to major W. H. Langley, the millionaire cotton merchant and yachtsman of New York. Major Langley is a member of the Manhattan and other clubs. Minnie Dupree has played with Richard Mansfield, Nat Goodwin and Stuart Robson. She is a Californian and is twenty-six years old. She is now playing Claudinet in "The Two Little Vagrants," at the Boston Museum.

Sol Smith Russell, now playing an engagemen of his intention to put on the boards next season "The Rivals," believing that the public is ready to get away from the horse-and-elephant phase

JESUITS ARE SAID TO BE AFTER THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. PAUL.

Little Probability that the Pope Wil Consent to Removal of the Gifted Catholic Prelate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. - From emi nent ecclesiastical authorities having sources of official information it is learned that the attention of Rome has been called in an indirect manner to a sermon delivered by Archbishop Ireland at Washington on the occasion of the consecration of Bishop O'Gorman. In this sermon the Archbishop referred to the bishops as the main strength of the Catholic Church. As the Jesuits and other religions have no bishops, the expression was construed to be a reflection on the orders. It is not known that the sermon was officially communicated to Rome, but it is certain that it reached \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50 of there and is the subject of recent adverse comment in the Civitta Catolica, the organ of the Jesuits at Rome, of wnich the Rev Fr. Brandi is editor. The paper, while un-Curtains that we cannot describe official as representing the views of the Vatican, has an influence, and at the time of Archbishop Ireland's visit to Rome on the Faribault school question this influence was directed against the views he represented. From the recent publicity at Rome given to the Ireland sermon it is the judgment of those in a position to understand the facts that this is the basis for the reports from Rome that Archbishop Ireland will be summoned there and removed. It is believed that the Pope's decision will be adverse to those seeking Ireland's removal. Further than this there has been nothing from Rome to indicate the displeasure of the Pope and others in authority. The Archbishop's advocacy of Major McKinley's election has not figured in the matter.

Unworthy of Notice. ST. PAUL, Nov. 11.-When Archbishop Ireland's attention was called to-day to the published rumor that his recent utterances were disapproved at Rome and that he Paul he refused to dignify the rumor by making a statement in regard to it, laughng away the whole matter as unworthy of notice. From those near the Archbishop owever, the brief statement that the rumor was an absurdity and unworthy of any unable to say or imagine from what the rumor grew, and beyond declaring it an ab-

surdity would say almost nothing. Not Summoned to Rome. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- When inquiry was made at the papal delegation concerning the report that Archbishop Ireland had been summoned to Rome and would be removed from the see of St. Paul it was stated that no information, direct or indirect, on the subject had been received; that Archbishop Ireland had not been asked to Rome up to the present time, and that there was no indication that he would be asked. Further than this the officials of the delegation would not discuss the report

Did the Vatican Favor Bryan? ROME, Nov. 11 .- The statement circulated in the United States that the Pope from the diocese of St. Paul is untrue. But it is stated by those qualified to know that Archbishop Ireland has lost the greater part of the former corsideration in which he was held at the Vatican, and the course he pursued in the late election in the United States has increased this disfavor.

Cardinal Gibbons Will Not Talk. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- The Catholic dignitaries in this city appear to place but little reliance in the report that Archbishop Ireland will be removed, but none of them, from Cardinal Gibbons down, will discuss it for publication.

A RULE FOR DRUNKS.

No Arrests to Be Made if There Are No Disturbances.

bert instructed the police not to arrest all | taxation. the drunkards seen staggering on the ance. If they can walk and can go home they are to be allowed to proceed. The superintendent explained that the object in this restriction is to prevent the time in Police Court being taken up with administering the law to simple cases of intoxication, and also to prevent injury to destitute families in paying fines when they need the money for the necessaries of life. If the offenders however, refuse to go home when told to do so by an officer, and are bent on creating excitement, they are to be brought in at the regulation gait.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Un ion Soldiers' Mutual League will be held tonight in Iron Hall. The news of the death of Mrs. J. A. Perkins, formerly of this city, at Milwaukee, after a long illness, has just reached this

city.

the official board of the Hyde Park Methodist Church met Tuesday evening and increased the pastor's salary. James Miller, a colored tailor living at Howard street, was arrested last night charged with drawing a knife on his wife

Because of prospect of prosperous times

during a quarrel Sunday night. W. D. Bynum, in company with Mr. Robert Foster, left yesterday afternoon for week's duck shooting at the clubhouse of John B. Gasper on the Kankakee marshes. Dr. S. A. Elbert is an applicant for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, a position now held by a colored man. Dr. Elbert is one of the best known colored

regiment during the war. With the advent of winter clothesline snatching has begun. While a family living at 118 North Senate avenue were at supper last night some miscreant entered the yard and made off with all the winter

clothing hanging on the line.

An Old Man Wanders Away. Harry Frazee, living at 269 East St. Clair snow white hair, is lost, and the police have been asked to look for him. They claim that he has been losing himself perjodically for a long time, and always turns up in a few days in good shape. He has been gone now for several days. He has a mania for jumping on moving trains and his relatives fear that he has wandered to some of the railroads and may meet his death. He is somewhat feeble and wore black suit and soft black hat.

Forger Valentine Arraigned. NEW YORK, Nov. 11,-William E. Valentine, the confessed forger and swindler, on account of whose crimes May Wintage tried to kill herself in Brooklyn, was arreigned on three indistments in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions to-day. One charges him with the abduction of May Wintage, one with grand larceny in the second de gree and the third with forgery in the sec ond degree in forging a check for \$30. He pleaded not guilty to all three indictments and was held for examination. It has been alleged that Valentine was a member of a gang of swinders who operated extensiveiy both in the United States and Canada, and the sum of whose frauds is said to ex-

FREE SILVER FOR IT

Jean De Reszke, the great tenor, who was FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS BURIES OFFUTT'S RESOLUTION.

> Does Favor International Bimetallism -Gen. Roy Stone's Plan for a Universal Circulating Medium.

The most important work of the Farmers' National Congress yesterday was its action in squelching a resolution committing it to the policy of free coinage. This resolution was offered the night before by J. G. Offutt, of Indiana, who, during the campaign, was most radical silver man in the State. His resolution, while on its face demanding an international conference of the coinage question, in reality by the language of its preamble committed the congress to the free coinage theory. The resolution was taken up by the committee on resolutions yesterday morning substitute reported and declared the gress in favor of international bimetallism and asking for an international bimetallic conference. Mr. Offutt made a fight on the floor for his own resolution,

but was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and the effort to commit this representative body of the farmers of the country to the free coinage proposition fell very flat. Both the discussion and the vote showed very plainly that the only condition upon which the intelligent farmers of the country want free coinage of silver is through an international combination strong enough to hold the two metals at a parity. The resolution as reported by the commit-

tee and adopted is as follows: "Whereas, The general consensus of opinon of the people of the United States is that gold and silver coin on a just parity should be equally money of ultimate redemption without limit, in which this Farmers' National Congress concurs, but difference of opinion exists as to the methods by which this policy can be se-

cured; and. Whereas. The recent election resulted in favor of bimetallism by international commercial nations; therefore, "Resolved, That the Farmers" administration of the national government to speedily adopt all practicable means to obtain the concurrence of a sufficient number of nations to secure international bimetallism with the unlimited coinage of gold and silver as equally money of ulti-

mate redemption and thereby to restore bimetallic prices for the world's commence." Mr. Offutt, in opposing this resolution, declared, "I know there is a strong sentiment here for a single standard. I know there is a sentiment in favor of crushing out the life of the common people and I appeal to you to stand and fight for your rights and not be the dupes of any political party." This tirade was received with some cries of dissent and very general laughter. The vote on the question was viva voce and there were but two or three General Harrison to address it at any time he might name during the session. A num-

to the committee on resolutions, which reported upon them at the afternoon session. The morning session closed with a paper by Mrs. Ada M. Ewing, in which she treated ably the progress of agriculture in the Northwest. a paper by Otto Jorner, of Milwaukee, er. Mrs. Katherine Stahl, of Illinois, followed with a paper on "The Citizenship of Woman," in which she presented very able arguments in behalf of woman's suffrage. The committee on location presented a report favoring St. Paul as the place for the next meeting and it was

adopted. Detroit, Milwaukee and several

other cities were applicants for the honor, FATE OF RESOLUTIONS. The resolutions committee made a supplementary report, in which it recommended the tabling of a number of unwise resolutions. One of these was an omnibus resolution offered by S. A. Bacon, that the Congress of the United States should take active measures to restrict undesirable immigration; that it should be made a crimto interfere with the right of another to labor wherever and for whomsoever he islation and discourage sectionalism.

Others were as follows: By John H. Chester, of Antwerp, O .-Regulating foreign immigration and providing for the laying of the per capita tax of \$100 on every immigrant aged twenty years or over, and proportionately smaller for younger immigrants, such sums to be paid at the port of entry, and that such immigrants shall live in this country fifteen years continuously before being eligible to full citizenship. By W. H. Hoffman, of Jerseyville, Ill. That, whereas, the Supreme Court of the whereas, the farmer's income includes all

United States has decided that the tax products of the farm; therefore, we demand that all farm products be exempt assessment or taxation. Resolved. that we favor a graded income tax; that as agricultural implements are an expense, it is an outrage to tax farmers on their expenses, and such implements At roll call last night Superintendent Col- should be exempt from assessment and

also a graded land tax. A resolution favoring woman's suffrage and another favoring an investigation by Department of Agriculture of tuberculosis among cattle, were referred to Mrs. Anna Edwards, of Nebraska. The following resolution offered by R. G. F. Kandage, of Massachusetts, was adopted Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress favors the equal and just taxation of all property and that chartered corporations should be taxed upon the market value of their shares in the State or States granting them charters, less the amount of real-estate tax where located, at the average rate of taxation in such State or States, to be paid into the State treasury and used for State purposes." Other resolutions were adopted favoring the upbuilding of the merchant marine favoring the improvement of coast and lake harbors; favoring the extermination of the gypsy moth by the Department of Agriculture, and asking Congress to appoint a corps of civil engineers to report upon the practicability of a ship canal between the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY. Plan Outlined by Gen. Roy Stone-A

Venezuela Delegate. Gen. Roy Stone, special agent of the Department of Agriculture in charge of the bureau of good roads, delivered an address of some length upon the silver question.

He spoke as follows: The lesson of the late election is uncommonly hard to read. For so exciting a contest it has decided very little. So many men voted under protest and with reservations as to the tariff or the currency that no clear-cut affirmative decision can be assumed regarding either of these issues. The actual results are wholly negative. It things the people do not want, but what

is made very plain that there are some they do want, especially regarding currency, is as doubtful as ever. They do not want the silver standard, and will not trust American free coinage; but whether they do want the gold standard, the present system, or international bimetallism, is still The lesson of the week following election, however, is plain enough; the instant revival of enterprise and general return of confidence shows that what the people wanted chiefly was a rest from the

agitation which paralyzed business; the

quick rebound into activity bears witness to their determination to secure that rest and their satisfaction with its attainment. The rebound is marvelous, indeed, considering the little security it has for the future. This rest may be only a temporary respite The landslide of election night has melted away until it appears that free coinage, handleapped as it was, came so near winning in its first race that a change of one vote out of fifty in a few of the smaller States would have given it the victory Must the country go through another such trial or can all parties now unite in clearing the way for permanent prosperity by taking the silver question out of politics? The victors in this contest will have won no lasting glory if their success does not bring the country peace and reconciliation and security for the future; the majority must rule, but it is a dark outlook for the republican government if we must permanently "hold down" the smaller half of our citizenship for its opinions of finance,

majority of them have no interest in free coinage itself nor any desire but the general peace and prosperity.

PROPER POSITION OF SILVER. It ought to be possible, therefore, now that the battle is over, for reasonable men on both sides to take up the broader questions of currency and to discuss them in the light of this election as international questions, with regard to which the commercial world must be considered and consuited. If this can be done some means may be found long before another election to put silver in a way to fight its own battle and work out its own salvation, and leave the business and political world The proper position of silver in

world's currency, and the surest way to

place it there, can only be determined by

the financial intelligence of the world. We

are not more concerned in the problem

than the other gold-using nations. They

have all fallen into the same vicious cir-

cle; every recurring depression in business breeds agitation for currency change; agitation breeds distrust of the future and distrust deepens depression. Fortunately, the people who can find no use for their money are as weary of this situation as those who can find no money to use, and they will welcome as heartily any practicable remedy for it. The recent depression lasted so long, however, that their faith in a full recovery is almost dead, and yet it is their faith and confidence which is absolutely necessary to the success of any remedy. It is useless to reckon without host to legislate for capital without consulting capital's most conservative representatives. Capital is as free as labor and no government of to-day would attempt to coerce either of them or dictate how it should be employed. Capital is the more free, indeed, for it has no habitat; when threatened it takes wings, while labor is held fast by home ties. Capitalists are anxious to put their money out, but they are more anxious to get it back as good, and they can wait without suffering, while enterprise and labor cannot. The practical question then is: what can be done in currency reform that will meet the full approval of conservative capital-

ists throughout the world? To this question the answer of extrem-ists on the one side has been "cease agitation and leave the gold standard, with the increasing production of the metal, to work out its mission of safe prosperity.' But this advice might as well be given to the winds or the waves. The existing agitation is the outgrowth of conditions which have prevailed for years over a portion of the earth-conditions which have led even the British House of Commons, without division, to resolve that a parity of silver and gold should be restored. This agitation is supported by the best intelligence of Europe, where no silthat in America it has become a party isthousands, it is idle to talk of its abanwithout some action that shall reach its fundamental causes Extremists on the other side say: store the status of 1873; reopen the mints of the world to the free coinage of silver at the old ratio and all will be as it was. But to this the others reply that such

restoration now involves the doubling of market price of all the silver in the world-the instantaneous creation of flat and they claim that all the governments in not for a moment command the confidence of money owners in such a miracle; they believe that the moneyed interests everywhere will shrink from international free coinage if it ever approaches, just as those in America now shrink from national free coinage; that both of these experiments are sure to lead to silver monometallism, with no difference between them except in the broadened area of panic and destruction, and, furthermore, that if pubtion and collection of silver would be so stimulated in the years which would be occupied by the legislation preliminary to formal conference, the assembling and deliberations of that body, the subsequent treaties and their ratification and the legslatio, required for their execution, that opened the stock of metal on hand and the current and prospective product would be so enormous as to preclude all possibility of maintaining its parity with gold and the whole project would fall stillborn. Evidently the extremists are not likely to come together on either one's ground. The mountain will not come to Mahomet, nor

WHAT STUDENTS OF FINANCE SEEK. But students and masters of finance are seeking other solutions of the problem, some for a way to increase the use and raise the price of silver, and so lead up to international free coinage, and carry the confidence of capital along, others for a satisfactory middle ground to rest upon between free coinage and the gold standard. The following are the leading projects of this character lately advanced: Dr. Arendt proposes: To "organize the silver market" by having the "treatymaking States" receive deposits of silver bullion, issue mint certificates for the same by weight, and buy and sell these certificates at a fixed minimum price, which may be raised by agreement yearly, but never lewered, each State pledging itse'f to place the certificates of all the treaty States on a par with its own legal-tender money, the certificates to be indorsed at every trans-

Mahomet to the mountain.

Director Koenigs proposes: A government coinage at the ratio of 24 to 1 and a limited private coinage at a seigniorage of 10 to 20 per cent., the silver coins to be legal tender in the State where coined, but not redeemable in gold. Dr. Lewis proposes: To restore silver to about two-thirds of its former value by international agreement to coin a definite amount of new silver annually, beginning at a ratio of 21 to 1, and continuing as long as silver bullion has not passed a certain imit of price in London-extending the legal tender to silver in amounts up to 1,000 marks and limiting this coinage in the German Empire to 20 marks per he Director Neustadt proposes: An international double standard for ten years at 151/2 to 1; coinage to be in equal sums of gold and silver; free coinage forbidden; major silver coins to be legal tender at home; treaty States to purchase their own silver mines or monopolize the output; the price of bullion to be regulated by a joint commission; profit on coinage to accrue to the treaty States in proportion to the quantity coined: profit on sales of silver to be distributed according to population. Sir William Houldsworth: One or more States having opened their mints to free coinage at a fixed ratio and with full legal

tender to silver, the others to receive silver bullion and issue receipts therefor by weight, which are to circulate as legaltender money in all transactions. Dr. Adolf Soetbeer: To withdraw all gold coins and bank notes below 20 francs; coin silver at 20 to 1; no free coinage; silver coins to be received for government dues and made legal tender for three times the value of the lowest gold coin; silver certificates to be issued for coin (not bullion) and redeemed in major silver coins at the place of emission; no State bound beyond Mr. Tietjen: Silver money to be coined at the existing market ratio with provision for recoinage if the London price of silver falls

per cent.; coins to be redeemed in gold by the country issuing them, upon six months' notice M Allard: The Windom plan made international; an issue of silver notes, not legal tender, but redeemable at their face in silver bullion at the market valu Lord Aldenham (H. H. Gibbs): Free coinage at a climbing ratio, beginning with the market; the gradations and point of stoppage to be determined by a joint commission: the advance to be so slow as not to encourage speculation. Moritz-Levy: To retire all present note circulation below 20 francs and all gold

ling and redeemable in each country in the same manner as are its silver coins. POINTS OF A NEW PLAN. These various projects have met with ed any general assent and the field is open for new plans. The essentials of such a

coins below the same amount and issue sil-

ver certificates based on full deposit of sil-

ver, these to be legal tender for £2 ster-

It should provide a new, natural and growing use for silver. It should be capable of being put in op eration gradually, tentatively and without shock. It should be terminable at any time with out serious loss and without danger to the present system. It should not be liable to defeat itself in

practice by stimulating the production of silver, and, therefore, it must not assure any definite increase in demand or price to cause a rush of capital and labor into silver mining. It is not likely that such additional can be found in the local currency of any country, for with the temptation of 100 per cent, profit in coinage probably the governments are already coining silver very near to the limit of safety.

But the lately revived proposal of the establishment of an international currency opens the way for a new use of silver that would seem, if properly guarded, to meet all requirements. The subject of an international coinage has been lost sight of in the "battle of the standards" during the and thereby engender more dangerous last quarter of a century, but it still lives demand. forms of discontent. The vanquished are in many minds.

A very equally concerned in ending the strife; the The conference of nations at Paris, in posed or

from monetary unity," recommended the system of the Latin Union for adoption as

an international system International Coinage, composed of the greatest financiers and finance officers of John Lubbock, the Astronomer Royal, the Master of the Mint and the Paymastergeneral) unanimously reported that, while they could not accept the proposal of the conference to "Frenchify" the British coinage, they entertained no doubt that "a uniform system of coins" would be "productive of great general advantage" and that a "general assimilation of the currencies of different countries" is an "arrangement in which all commercial countries are interested and none more so than our own," and they said: "We have taken much evidence and find a general concurrence of opinion in favor of an international currency.'

Later experts are quite of the same opin-

the Netherlands National Bank, said:

internal currency of each country has to adapt itself. * * Such a system will soon became absolutely indispensable to that broader civilization to which the evolution of the race is leading us.' The chairman of the committee on age of the United States House of Representatives, in the North American Review for July, 1896, strongly advocates an "international mint" and a "common coinage for all nations," and says: "A currency that would change value at no national frontier and would defy the exactions of the brokers and money changers, that would carry the badge of civilized life into every clime, exchangeable for the products of every tribe and nation, the measure of all labor and value, uniform, universal and unchangeable, is a desideratum the attain-ment of which is worthy the most zealous efforts of the patriotic citizens of every

INTERNATIONAL MONEY. Accordingly, he has introduced in the House, with the unanimous approval of his committee, a resolution looking to an ternational agreement to this end; that resolution is now pending and is similar in purport to a resolution passed by the House in 1867. It will be a new and powerful factor in currency reform if the desire for an international coinage can be used to bring about a legitimate restoration of silver.

With that view the writer proposes the following project for international silver

under the auspices and management of the governments of the chief commercial coun-2. Silver international coins, which may known as "Globe Dollars" and fracions thereof, bearing their dlenominations shillings, francs, etc., on one side and an international symbol with the names of the United States on the other, to coined and freely issued in exchange for gold or its equivalent, or for silver bullion

the market price. 3. Heavy bars or blocks of silver to numbred and stamped with their full international coinage value, for use in bank reserves or for export or domestic transfer. 4. Certificates to be issued, on deposit of silver bullion at the market vaule, or of the proposed coins, bars or blocks. 5. The international coins, bars, blocks and certificates to be receivable for public

dues and to be exchangeable for gold at the

central mint and at its agencies in all countries of the union 6. All profit on the coinage, stampage and ssue of certificates for builion to be placed in a "reserve fund," invested in stable gov-7. The coinage, stampage or issue of cer-

tificates to be curtailed whenever the deredundancy of either. 8. The mint and fund to be managed by commission consisting of representatives nominated by the governments joining the union, one from each country, but all matters of general policy to be determined by a majority in interest, as well as by a majority in numbers; the "interest" of each nation being determined at first by the

value of its external commerce, and later by the amount of international currency actually taken by its citizens.

The success of the international silver general assimilation of the entire currences of the union states. This might be accor plished, in part, as follows: Make the silver "Globe Dollar" equal in weight and fineness to the present five-

Equalize the sovereign, the half eagle and a new 25-franc piece in amount of pure gold by increasing the gold in the French coin one-half of 1 per cent, decreasing that in the sovereign one-third of 1 per cent, charging that amount for British mintage (which is practically equivalent to the present seignorage and detenu of the further encroachments. French mint) and making the half eagle the same in value and charging the same An adjustment of existing obligations in of the new currency or rather a fixing of its value in payment of such obliga-

amount for its mintage tions, would be required in the United States, but not in Great Britain and probably not in the Latin Union, as the change there would be so slight that it would not be felt by debtors, in the general improvement in business and values, which must result from the adoption of this measure The copper coinage of Great Britain would naturally be remodeled at the same time by making 1,000 farthings or mills to the pound sterling, and so decimalizing the

whole British currency. EFFECT OF THE CHANGES. These changes would assimilate both th coinage and the accounts of half the money of the world, comprising that portion which probably nine-tenths of all external affairs are transacted. Accounts in each of the three decimal systems would be convertible into the others by moving the decimal point one or two places and multiplying or dividing by two or four.

The loss and expense of recoining the gold of the Latin Union, which would a little over £1,000,000, could be paid for out of the profits of international silver coinage, which at the first would be fully There would be no occasion for international gold coinage, since the national gold where indiscriminately, and there would be

100 per cent. coins when equalized would circulate everyno profit or advantage in coining them at the union mint; nor would there be any wisdom in putting a new task upon a metal which is supposed to be overtasked already. The silver coins, bars and blocks, and highly secured currency, possessing, first, their bullion value; second, a joint guaranof receivability by the governments at their full coinage value; third, exchangeability for gold; fourth, a solid guaranty for such exchangeability in the "reserve

The demands for this currency would be: First-That of travelers and traders, for the coins and smaller certificates. Second-That of banks in general for th heavy blocks, which, having the same guaranty of value as the coins and certificates. would form an ideal bank reserve, indestructible, unstealable and always convertble into gold and current funds. Third, and most important-That of great national banks and banking houses, for the larger certificates, to be used in place of gold for international transfer. The certificates could be registered and et by mail, dispensing with the cost of freight and insurance, and even the loss of interest could be saved in larger remittances made through the agencies of the international mint by canceling the certificates in one country and reissuing them by cable order in another, the actual deposit of silver remaining in the central mint or its

An especial advantage in this would be that every institution could effect the instant transfer to its own vaults of any funds at its command in any part of the resources constantly available at home and saving the necessity of preparatio in the anticipation of emergencies and the occurrence, now frequent, of a "scramble for | call on President Cleveland. gold" to guard against contingencies which never arise.

WOULD RESTORE SILVER'S VALUE. Assuming the fact of a demand for the international silver currency, there can be no doubt that such a demand will tend to a speedy restoration of the value of silver. Offering no guaranty, in advance, of an increased price for the metal, or even of a definitely increased demand at any price. it will tend to leave production lagging constantly a little behind the requirements of the market, and all experience proves that even a small deficiency, if long continued, will bring a great advance in value. A continuing advance may be more conidently expected of silver as a money metal than of most other things. In the case of any ordinary commodity an increase in price might naturally check its use; but in that of silver a higher price would tend to restore confidence in its ultiit more generally acceptable and more in

1867, in view of the fact that "the whole | sufficient to give hope of the complete sucworld agrees upon the benefits to be derived | cess of the plan and thereby to cause a lessening of the agitation for more violent reforms. This again would promote a return of confidence in business and of ac-

In 1868 the British Royal Commission on tivity in commerce, which would increase the use of international currency. With the mutual support of an increasthe kingdom (including Lord Halifax, ing use and rising price for silver, a grow-Baron Rotnschild, Thomas Baring, Sir ing confidence in the stability and suffiing confidence in the stability and sufficiency of the currency in general and an actual beginning of revival in business, the

return of prosperity to the world could not be long delayed. In its various features this plan should commend itself to every interest concerned and to none more readily than the holders The Brussels monetary conference of 1892,

while it did not reach the slightest pros-

pect of agreement for the free coinage of silver, was unanimous in commanding a should se larger use of that metal in the currency of ing fast. the nations. Mr. De Rothschild, of the British delegation, submitted a proposal to this end and prophesied the direct calamities to the world if the conference should on. In 1894 President Van den Berg, of adjourn without some action favorable There is no reason to suppose "With the enormous international trade that the feeling of British capitalists in now going on and likely to increase year this regard has changed since then, nor by year, the first question of the day should be international currency, to which the that anything which "helps silver," while it does not hurt gold, nor disturb, nor depart from the gold standard, would less welcome to capitalists everywhere. It would help their investments all over the world and relieve the congestion which has kept the average rate of interest in London below 1 per cent, for many months and made money a burden to its owner. If money owners ever did deliberately propose to "squeeze" the business world by raising the standard of value, they must conclude by this time that it is squeezed dry and be glad to "let up" if only for the chance of a fresh squeeze. The "friends of silver" could not ask for anything better than to have the white meta chosen for international currency, the high-

est function that a money metal can fill

and to have it supported by international

guaranties and a great reserve fund; a bet-

ter position by far than it would have under free coinage, where it must fight its own battles with gold. International bimetallists may object that the scheme does not go far enough, but they must admit that if it succeeds in raising the value of silver it will help to bridge the chasm which even to some of them seems well nigh impassable. Moreover, if they have watched events in America they must have seen that during the recent presidential campaign international bimetallism constantly lost ground in this, its greatest stronghold. No party gave it any definite support; the sound-money Demo-crats dropped it altogether and pronounced for the gold standard; the Republican press and speakers ignored that portion of the platform which supports it, on finding that many of the arguments which hit national bimetallism the hardest hit international bimetallism quite as hard. The free-silver Democracy repudiated the suggestion of foreign aid entirely, and the Populist and

claiming financial independence. In a contest like this both parties are always driven to extreme positions, and in the next conflict the indications now are that international bimetallism will not be heard of, and that the lines will be drawn with the gold standard, pure and simple, on one side and free silver and flat money on the other. Unless, therefore, the bimetallists have gained ground signally elsewhere and can do without our help, they must be content to await the end of our struggles or to take what they can get, by consent of all parties, under a flag of truce. If a secured international silver currency can be successfully established it may

Silver parties went farther still in pro-

serve all the public purposes of bimetallism better than bimetallism itself and without any of its risks. It makes no sudden and extreme demand upon the confidence of capital. It will not unduly stimulate the production of silver. It will broaden th metallic base of the world's currency, and, while it will not at once restore a par of exchange between gold and sliver counernment securities, to assure the parity of | tries, it will give stability to business by a this currency with gold; the interest arising steady approach thereto. It will take the from such securities to be added to the whole subject out of the realms of doubt and controversy and give a season of financial peace to the commercial world. It may even give political peace to the American

General Stone's paper was applauded, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was not discussed.

VENEZUELAN DELEGATE. Dr. Sotoldo, of Venezuela, was introduced and said a few words to the congress that aroused great enthusiasm. He thanked it for the honor it had done his country in inviting a representative, and said he desired to offer the heartfelt thanks of his countrymen to the people of the United States for the magnificent manner in which they had upheld the Monroe doctrine. "Your government," said he, "is like government and helping to define our poli-We don't know how to pay the great debt of gratitude we owe to you. You have upheld the Monroe doctrine at a time when away from us our lands, and have settled for all time the fact that there will be no

Dr. Sotoldo spoke of the plan which h originated, and which is about to be adopted by the Venezuelan government, to open up the lands near the coast and invite migration from the United States. speech was liberally applauded, and at its close the assemblage stood upon its feet and gave three cheers for Venezuela. Before adjourning L. S. Coffin, of Iowa offered a resolution reciting the fact that saloons are a detriment to civilization, and calling upon Congress to banish the saloons existing in the basement of the Capitol at Washington. This was adopted under suspension of the rules, and the congress adjourned until this morning.

Reception to the Delegates. Most of the men here attending the meetng of the Farmers' Congress accepted the invitation of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club to a reception in the Commercial Club rooms last night. For two hours the rooms were crowded with a mass of representative farmers from all parts of the United States. The reception was informal. As the members entered the parlor they were introduced to Governor Matthews by President Clayton, and then to E. B. Martindale and J. C. Adams, representing the Board of Trade, and William Fortune, representing the Commercial Club. The billiard room was turned into a smoking room, and several boxes of various brands of cigars supplied those who cared to enjoy a chat and smoke. The dining room had been arranged with one long table on the south side, which was covered with large platters bountifully supplied with tongue, ham and turkey sandwiches, salads, pickles and olives, and at one end was a large punch bowl, which was | diagnosis of the sick and suffering. Everytheir paper representatives, would form a replenished as often as its contents were consumed. The luncheon, like everything else, was without formality. There were a number of ladies present, many being the wives of the delegates to the congress.

Patrons of Husbandry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The thirtiet! annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, began here to-day. The first session was devoted to preliminary business. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. John Trimble, of Washington, and a response was made by William Saunders. Both of these gentlemen were among the founders of the order In the afternoon session Master J. Brigham read his annual report. Reports of other officers were presented, showing the order in a satisfactory condition. Many invitations to visit different localities about Washington were received.

Agricultural Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 - The second day committees on special subjects, the mos world, thus making its entire credit and important of which was one relating to the course of instruction and study and qualifications for admission to land-grant colleges. To-morrow the association will

> Death of Mary Reardon Williams. Mary Reardon Williams, aged fifty-nine years, wife of W. R. Williams, 654 Park avenue, died yesterday afternoon of apoplexy, which followed several weeks' illness of malaria. Mrs. Williams, who was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. came to Indiana a child and lived in the State ever since. Her husband, W. R. Williams, of the postoffice, and three children -Helena C. and Clara J. Williams, teacher in the public schools, and W. R. Williams jr., for many years connected with the city press, survive. The funeral will be hel

urday morning at requiem mass. Sheriffs Canvass the Joint Vote. Yesterday the sheriffs of Marion, Hancock and Shelly counties met in the courthouse and canvassed the vote for the three mate complete restoration, and thus make counties for joint Senator and joint Representative. The official pluralities were found to be 4,384 for R. O. Hawkins, for A very moderate acceptance of the pro-posed currency at the beginning would be ton, for joint Representative. joint Senator, and 4,202 for Frank Little-

from the Chapel of SS. Peter and Paul Sat-

LIVELY TIME

Is Expected Again To-Day In Our . .

Cloak and Suit Room

Perhaps no sale this season has attracted so much attention as this one. Rarely, if ever, have such choice garments been placed on special sale at such sweeping reductions. They are choice in style, best materials, best workmanship and at prices 20 to 40 per cent. below regular prices. You should see them. Remember, they are go-

A Few of the Items:

About thirty Light Tan Jackets, made of the most choice materials, lined with the costliest silks, tailored by the best of men tailors, finished in the most perfect manner, styles and fit unexcelled; the regular price ranging from \$32.50 to \$20; you may pick your choice while they last for

#14.75

About fifteen Jackets, made of an all-Wool Kersey, Black and Navy, Velvet Collar, braided on sleeves, back and front in hussar style, lined throughout with silk; \$11.50 is the regular price; you may have your choice while they last for

\$7.75

At One-Third Actual Value.

We have about twenty Mackintoshes for women, made of the genuine English cravenette, which is a material that we guarantee to be absolutely waterproof, with the advantage of being odorless and not affected by the weather, as rubber materials The garments are made up with capes, and some are lined with silk taffetas. None are worth less than \$10 apiece, and some as high as \$15, we will let them go

拳4.75

The Wm. H. Block Co.

7 & 9 East Washington St.

MUNYON'S

Tell the Truth and Nething But the Truth.

MOTTO:

His Great Institution of Improved Homoeopathy Meets the Pub-lic's Unbounded Approval.

OFFICES CROWDED,

Hundreds Making Use of the Grand Free Offer.

WONDERFUL TRIUMPH OVER ALL OTHER SCHOOLS.

ALL WERE WELCOME.

The Great Work of This Institution Goes On-It's Permanent-It Belongs To the People.

USE IT WHENEVER YOU WISH

Experienced Physicians from Leading Colleges Are Ready to Prescribe for You and Advise You the Best Course to Pursue to Get Well.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

VISITING PHYSICIANS

Will Respond to a Postal by Calling at Your Home if You Are Unable to Come to the Office, Not a Penny

Being Charged for This Service. Indianapolis never gave a more cordial welcome to any man than has been accorded Professor Munyon at Homoeopathic Institution during the past two weeks. Physicians of all schools forgot their prejudice and gave him a royal reception. Scientists came to investigate. Clergymen, lawyers, editors and business men, as well as the artisan, came to tender their congratulations. Mothers with their little ones, old men and young men, waited their turn to see the doctors. A corps of polite attendants were busy explaining and waiting upon the people. Nothing was charged for the physicians' services; nothing was charged for a careful

body was welcome. The same generous methods will be continued. Do not hesitate to avail yourself of this liberal offer. If you are in doubt as to the nature of your illness call at our offices; if you cannot come, send for one of our visiting physicians, who will respond to any call and visit you at your home, prescribing for you without one penny to pay for his

Remember! A separate cure for each Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom falls to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c and 50c Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. 'Price 25c and \$1. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals

the lungs. Price 25c and \$1.00. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c and \$1.00. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c and \$1.00. Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fall The Catarrh Cure-price 25c and \$1.00eradicates the disease from the system and the Catarrh Tablets-price 25c-cleanse and heal the parts. Munyon's Female Renadles are a boon to womankind. Price 25c and \$1.60.

Munyon's Constipation Cure relieves constipation in a few minutes. Price 25c. Munyon's Neuralgia Cure relieves pain in the face, sciatica and all neuralgic affections. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDE COMPANY. MAJESTIC BUILDING.

(Cor. Pennsylvania and Maryland Streets.) Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays: 10 a. m. to 12 m.

SEALS, STERCILS, STAMPS.

